

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING OCT. 7, 1955

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DISAGREEING SENATORS

**Fewer Delegations Split in 1955;
Most Discord on Nine Votes**

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

WHERE PARTIES SPLIT

**DID BIPARTISANSHIP
REIGN DURING 1955?**

LEGION CONTROVERSY

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--Did Democrats or Republicans vote with the majority of their party more often in 1955?

A--Congressional Quarterly's Party Unity score-board shows that 57 -- 35 percent -- of the 163 roll-call votes in both chambers in 1955 were votes on which the majority of Democrats opposed the majority of Republicans. Of the 57 roll calls, Republicans won 24, Democrats won 33. Democrats supported their party majority's position 72 percent of the time, Republicans stayed with their party 70 percent of the time.



2. Q--Which members of Congress jumped the party fences most often on 1955 Party Unity roll calls?

A--CQ's tabulation shows that Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) opposed the Republican position on 85 percent of the Party Unity roll-call votes. Other Senators with high Opposition-to-Party scores: Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), 58 percent; A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), 58 percent; Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), 50 percent; Milton R. Young (R N.D.), 50 percent. Representatives with Opposition-to-Party scores higher than 50 percent: Brady Gentry (D Texas), 71; Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.), 68; Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D Va.), 65; Hugh Q. Alexander (D N.C.), 58; Martin Dies (D Texas), 58; O.C. Fisher (D Texas), 58; Francis E. Dorn (R N.Y.), 52.

3. Q--How much money was "lost" during 1955 in supporting farm prices?

A--The Agriculture Department Sept. 21 reported its losses in carrying out farm price support programs reached a record high of \$799,061,464 during fiscal 1955. This figure compared with \$419,477,074 for fiscal 1954, the previous high mark.

4. Q--What legislation can Congress be expected to work on first when it convenes in January?

A--Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Sept. 17 said new farm price support legislation would be a first order of business in the second session of the 84th Congress. Other legislation he said would be taken up early: social security liberalization, federal aid for school construction, an expanded highway program, and the Upper Colorado River basin project.

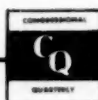
5. Q--Have any Members of this Congress died since it convened Jan. 5?

A--Detroit's Rep. John D. Dingell (D), a Member of Congress since 1933, died Sept. 19 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He was the first Member of Congress to die since it convened. However, Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.), re-elected to the 84th Congress, died on Dec. 1, 1954, more than a month before he was to be sworn in.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional date may be found: (1) 1067; (2) 1068ff.; (3) 1077; (4) 1078; (5) 1078, 872ff.

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DISAGREEING SENATORS

State Delegations in Senate Split Less in 1955;

Disagree on One of Six Roll-Call Votes

Senate teamwork grew stronger during 1955. State delegations disagreed on only about one of every six roll-call votes. In recent years, about one of every four roll calls split Senators from the same state.

All-Republican and all-Democratic teams, of course, saw eye to eye more often than delegations split between the parties. Mixed delegations took opposite sides more than one-third of the time.

Discord was greatest on nine of the session's most important -- and controversial -- roll calls. Most delegations found common ground more often on foreign than domestic issues.

Scores

Scores for all 48 Senate delegations, for "solid Republican" delegations (both Senators Republicans), for "solid Democratic" delegations (both Senators Democrats), and for "mixed" delegations (one Senator Republican, one Senator Democrat):

DISAGREEMENT

	1955	1953-54	1951-52
All Delegations	17%	23%	26%
Solid Republican	11	12	21
Solid Democratic	14	17	14
Mixed	36	47	49

AGREEMENT

	1955	1953-54	1951-52
All Delegations	83%	77%	74%
Solid Republican	89	88	79
Solid Democratic	86	83	86
Mixed	64	53	51

Scores of Senate delegations to the 84th Congress segregated according to 1955 roll calls dealing with foreign policy and roll calls concerning domestic affairs:

DISAGREEMENT

	Foreign	Domestic
All Delegations	15%	19%
Solid Republican	8	13
Solid Democratic	16	12
Mixed	25	46

Key Votes

At the end of the 1955 session, CQ selected nine of the year's major roll calls as Key Votes. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 976ff.) Intrastate Disagreement scores were higher on the Key Votes than on the full list of 1955 roll calls.

Scores on Key Votes only:

	Disagreement	Agreement
All Delegations	26%	74%
Solid Republican	12	88
Solid Democratic	20	80
Mixed	67	33

Definitions

Disagreement Score -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Senators from a state took opposite sides by voting or announcing their stands. Roll calls on which one or both Senators from a state failed to take a stand are excluded from computations. The percentage base, therefore, varies from state to state.

Agreement Score -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Senators from a state took the same side by voting or announcing their stands.

The Key Votes:

Formosa -- On an amendment to limit the President's authority to defend Formosa and related positions.

Tax Cut -- On a proposal to grant \$20 credits on individual income taxes.

Upper Colorado -- On a bill to authorize the Upper Colorado River water and power project.

Reciprocal Trade -- On an amendment to delete from the reciprocal trade bill provisions designed to facilitate relief of U.S. industry from import competition.

Postal Pay -- On overriding the President's veto of an average 8.59 percent raise in postal pay.

Highways -- On an amendment to finance expanded highway construction through bonds, rather than through appropriations on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

Housing -- On an amendment to cut public housing authorizations to 35,000 units a year for two years.

Marines -- On an amendment to increase Marine Corps appropriations by \$46 million.

Foreign Aid -- On an amendment to restore \$420 million cut from military assistance appropriations.

Composition of Delegations

In 1955, both members of 19 Senate delegations were Republicans. Twenty delegations were solidly Democratic; nine were mixed.

During regular sessions of the 83rd Congress, 15 delegations were solidly Republican, 17 were solidly Democratic, and 11 were mixed. Membership changes took place in the other five delegations -- in some cases shifting the delegation from one category to another. These five delegations were excluded from computations of 83rd Congress scores.

During the 82nd Congress, 17 states were solidly Democratic, 19 were solidly Republican, 12 were mixed.

High Scorers, 1955

DISAGREEMENT

Senate delegations scoring highest in Disagreement -- the two Senators taking opposite sides most frequently:

Solid Republican

Indiana (Capehart - Jenner)	31%
North Dakota (Langer - Young)	26
Wisconsin (McCarthy - Wiley)	20
Pennsylvania (Duff - Martin)	19
Kansas (Carlson - Schoeppel)	17

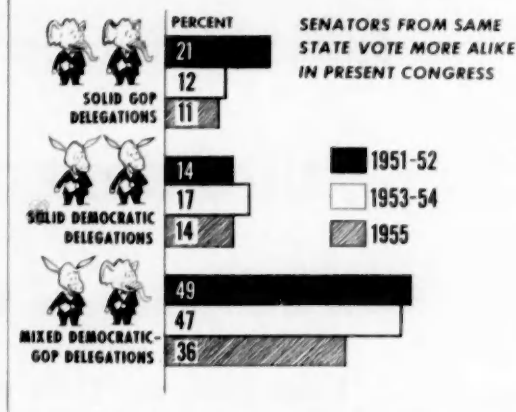
Solid Democratic

Mississippi (Eastland - Stennis)	29%
Georgia (George - Russell)	28
Arkansas (Fulbright - McClellan)	26
South Carolina (Johnston - Thurmond)	24
Louisiana (Ellender - Long)	20
Oklahoma (Kerr - Monroney)	20

Mixed

Wyoming (Barrett - O'Mahoney)	47%
Arizona (Goldwater - Hayden)	44
Illinois (Dirksen - Douglas)	37

SENATORS DISAGREE LESS IN 1955



AGREEMENT

Senate delegations scoring highest in Agreement -- the two Senators taking the same side most frequently:

Solid Republican

Iowa (Hickenlooper - Martin)	100%
Nebraska (Curtis - Hruska)	99
Utah (Bennett - Watkins)	96
Vermont (Aiken - Flanders)	96
Colorado (Allott - Millikin)	95

Solid Democratic

Rhode Island (Green - Pastore)	99%
Kentucky (Barkley - Clements)	98
Missouri (Hennings - Symington)	96
Alabama (Hill - Sparkman)	94
Washington (Jackson - Magnuson)	94

Mixed

Delaware (Frear - Williams)	77%
Minnesota (Humphrey - Thye)	68
Michigan (McNamara - Potter)	66
New York (Ives - Lehman)	66

Dispersion

Distribution of Senate delegation Disagreement scores, 1955, among brackets of the percentage scale:

%	Solid Republican	Solid Democratic	Mixed
40-49	0	0	2
30-39	1	0	6
20-29	2	6	1
10-19	7	8	0
0-9	9	6	0

No delegation scored higher than 47 percent in Disagreement.

Disagreeing Senators

1. **Disagreement Score, 1955.** Percentage of 1955 roll-call votes — both foreign and domestic — on which a state's Senators **took opposite sides** by voting or announcing their stands. Each state's score is based on those roll calls — among the year's 87 — on which both Senators took a stand.

2. **Agreement Score, 1955.** Percentage of 1955 roll-call votes — both foreign and domestic — on which a state's Senators **took the same side** by voting or announcing their stands.

3. **Disagreement Score, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of 1955 roll-call votes in the field of foreign policy on which a state's Senators **took opposite sides**. Of the year's 87 roll calls, 42 dealt with foreign policy.

4. **Disagreement Score, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 1955 roll-call votes in the field of domestic affairs on which a state's Senators **took opposite sides**. Of the year's 87 roll calls, 45 dealt with domestic affairs.

5. **Disagreement Score, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 1953-54 roll-call votes — both foreign and domestic — on which a state's Senators **took opposite sides**. Each state's score is based on those roll calls — among the 260 taken during regular sessions — on which both Senators took a stand.

Headnotes

* Score omitted because delegation membership changed during regular sessions of 83rd Congress.

† 1955 delegation membership listed on chart differed from lineup during regular sessions of 83rd Congress, but parties remained the same.

‡ 1955 delegation membership and party make-up differed from lineup during regular sessions of 83rd Congress.

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA	6	94	7	5	8	IOWA	0	100	0	0	46 ‡	NEBRASKA	1	99	0	2	* †	RHODE ISLAND	1	99	0	2	15
Hill D						Hickenlooper R						Curtis R						Green D					
Sparkman D						Martin R						Hruska R						Pastore D					
ARIZONA	44	56	38	50	58	KANSAS	17	83	21	13	15	NEVADA	35	65	43	29	34 †	SOUTH CAROLINA	24	76	22	25	18 †
Goldwater R						Carlson R						Bible D						Johnston D					
Hayden D						Schoepfel R						Malone R						Thurmond D					
ARKANSAS	26	74	34	18	33	KENTUCKY	2	98	0	5	36 ‡	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6	94	0	13	* †	SOUTH DAKOTA	13	87	20	7	14
Fulbright D						Barkley D						Bridges R						Case R					
McClellan D						Clements D						Cotton R						Mundt R					
CALIFORNIA	10	90	5	16	10	LOUISIANA	20	80	17	23	24	NEW JERSEY	9	91	0	18	9 †	TENNESSEE	15	85	16	14	22
Knowland R						Ellender D						Case R						Gore D					
Kuchel R						Long D						Smith R						Kefauver D					
COLORADO	5	95	5	5	47 ‡	MAINE	9	91	0	18	8	NEW MEXICO	15	85	25	6	25	TEXAS	16	84	21	10	11
Allott R						Payne R						Anderson D						Daniel D					
Millikin R						Smith R						Chavez D						Johnson D					
CONNECTICUT	9	91	0	18	6	MARYLAND	10	90	10	10	9	NEW YORK	34	66	24	43	53	UTAH	4	96	0	7	5
Bush R						Beall R						Ives R						Bennett R					
Purtell R						Butler R						Lehman D						Watkins R					
DELAWARE	23	77	13	33	31	MASSACHUSETTS	36	64	17	54	46	NORTH CAROLINA	14	86	12	16	* †	VERMONT	4	96	0	7	14
Frear D						Kennedy D						Ervin D						Aiken R					
Williams R						Saitonstall R						Scott D						Flanders R					
FLORIDA	14	86	7	21	20	MICHIGAN	34	66	25	43	10 ‡	NORTH DAKOTA	26	74	21	30	26	VIRGINIA	10	90	10	10	18
Holland D						McNamara D						Langer R						Byrd D					
Smathers D						Potter R						Young R						Robertson D					
GEORGIA	28	72	33	21	24	MINNESOTA	32	68	19	45	47	OHIO	12	88	14	10	* ‡	WASHINGTON	6	94	10	2	9
George D						Humphrey D						Bender R						Jackson D					
Russell D						Thye R						Bricker R						Magnuson D					
IDAHO	11	89	8	14	9	MISSISSIPPI	29	71	39	20	19	OKLAHOMA	20	80	26	13	18	WEST VIRGINIA	11	89	12	10	10
Dworshak R						Eastland D						Kerr D						Kilgore D					
Welker R						Stennis D						Monroney D						Neely D					
ILLINOIS	37	63	13	63	58	MISSOURI	4	96	5	2	10	OREGON	13	87	14	11	65 ‡	WISCONSIN	20	80	25	15	33
Dirksen R						Hennings D						Morse D						McCarthy R					
Douglas D						Symington D						Neuberger D						Wiley R					
INDIANA	31	69	42	19	11	MONTANA	8	92	8	8	10	PENNSYLVANIA	19	81	9	28	16	WYOMING	47	53	40	55	* ‡
Capehart R						Mansfield D						Duff R						Barrett R					
Jenner R						Murray D						Martin R						O'Mahoney D					



KEY ISSUES DIVIDE BOTH PARTIES

CQ's analysis of Party Unity provides a quantitative yardstick for measuring the extent to which party lines hold firm when the two party majorities are opposed. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1067ff.) There are, however, many occasions when substantial minorities of one or both parties break with the majority. An analysis of these occasions points up the kinds of issues that split Democrats and/or Republicans and the makeup of the dissenting minorities.

As a first step, CQ tabulated all Senate and House roll calls in 1954 and 1955 in which one-quarter or more of those Democrats or Republicans present and voting disagreed with their party majority, whether or not the two party majorities were in agreement. As shown in the following table, such intra-party splits occurred on almost one-half of all roll-call votes:

- Col. 1 -- Total number of roll calls.
Col. 2 -- Total roll calls involving substantial party splits.
Col. 3 -- Number of times Republicans alone split.
Col. 4 -- Number of times Democrats alone split.
Col. 5 -- Number of times both parties split.

	1	2	3	4	5
House -- 1954	76	32	8	15	9
Senate -- 1954	179	96	14	63	19
House -- 1955	76	37	14	5	18
Senate -- 1955	87	38	12	14	12
TOTALS	418	203	48	97	58

WHERE THEY SPLIT

As shown in the preceding table, splits were more pronounced among Democrats in 1954 and among Republicans in 1955. Dissenting minorities figured most prominently among Senate Democrats in 1954, when they voted against the party majority on a total of 82 roll calls -- almost half the 179 total. Issues which divided Democratic Senators in 1954 included: the Bricker amendment, reduction of excise taxes, price supports for wool producers, general tax revision, writing of a new atomic energy act, the omnibus farm bill, and foreign aid.

GOP Senators divided most sharply in 1954 on foreign aid, the St. Lawrence Seaway (as did Democrats) and the censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Issues splitting House Republicans and Democrats in 1954, in addition to foreign aid and the Seaway, included public housing and reclamation projects.

In 1955, Democratic Senators split on a proposed tax cut, the Upper Colorado project; GOP Senators split on a postal pay increase, highway and housing programs, soil conservation payments. Both parties split on foreign aid, Congressional salary increase, cotton acreage allotments. In the House, substantial minorities showed up in both parties on the Congressional pay increase, the reciprocal trade program, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, foreign aid, and the natural gas bill.

REGIONAL PATTERNS

Sharpest intra-party divisions in 1955 developed on a series of House votes on a bill to extend the reciprocal trade program. Although the two party majorities were opposed -- Republicans supporting, Democrats opposing added restrictions in the law -- large minorities deserted their party majority. Key vote came Feb. 18 on a move to recommit the bill; the motion was rejected, 199-206. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 196.) The regional distribution is shown in the following table, with "yeas" for restriction, "nays" against:

	Republicans		Democrats		Both parties	
	Yeas	Nays	Yeas	Nays	Yeas	Nays
East	47	22	27	30	74	52
South	6	3	44	60	50	63
West	23	11	6	12	29	23
Midwest	43	30	3	38	46	68
TOTALS	119	66	80	140	199	206

As the table shows, intra-party divisions were most marked among midwestern Republicans, and eastern and southern Democrats. Least divided of any regional group were midwestern Democrats. Over-all regional totals show that the majority of eastern and western Representatives supported restriction, while the majority of southerners and midwesterners were opposed.

Another split came on a vote to authorize \$3.3 billion for foreign aid; the bill was finally passed June 30, 273-128. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 792.) Republican and Democratic majorities agreed in supporting the bill, while strong minorities in both parties were opposed. Here is the regional breakdown:

	Republicans		Democrats		Both parties	
	Yeas	Nays	Yeas	Nays	Yeas	Nays
East	53	12	52	1	105	13
South	5	4	55	47	60	51
West	28	7	18	0	46	7
Midwest	27	54	35	3	62	57
TOTALS	113	77	160	51	273	128

Midwestern Republicans voted two-to-one against the bipartisan majority, and together with southern Democrats accounted for 80 percent of the opposition vote.

CASE STUDIES

Many factors in addition to party affiliation work to influence every Congressman's vote on a given issue. One such factor is the type of constituency he represents. CQ made a special study of two party-splitting votes in order to determine the extent -- if any -- to which the rural or urban character of Congressional districts was related

to the votes of their Representatives. The votes examined were taken in the House in 1955, as follows:

- Natural Gas (HR 6645). A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act in order to exempt producers of natural gas from public utility regulation and protect consumers from excessive rate increases. Passed, 209-203, July 28. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 928).
- Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126). Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment eliminating public housing and other provisions. Agreed to, 217-188, July 29. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 959.)

Pressure for the natural gas bill came primarily from producers in such states as Texas and Oklahoma, while opposition came from municipal spokesmen fearful of rate increases. The housing vote was more complex: The Senate had passed a bill calling for 135,000 units of public housing a year, the Administration wanted only 35,000, so House Republicans argued for the move to eliminate all public housing as the only way to work out an acceptable compromise with the Senate bill.

The majority of Republicans voted "yea" on both issues, the majority of Democrats "nay." Bulk of the intra-party opposition on both votes came from eastern Republicans and southern Democrats. The tables show, for each vote, the party breakdowns by region, together with the degree of urbanization averaged for each group, including all "yeas" and "nays":

NATURAL GAS BILL

	GOP Yeas		GOP Nays	
East	28	62.68%	35	75.95%
South	4	70.75	5	56.66
West	32	69.24	4	62.15
Midwest	59	53.85	23	56.91
TOTAL	123	60.41%	67	67.15%

	Dem Yeas		Dem Nays	
East	3	44.40%	52	85.12%
South	73	46.62	33	34.68
West	7	68.51	11	67.43
Midwest	3	37.23	40	77.82
TOTAL	86	48.00%	136	69.30%

All Yeas 209 55.30% All Nays 203 68.59%

WOLCOTT AMENDMENT

	GOP Yeas		GOP Nays	
East	42	67.34%	24	76.54%
South	7	61.60	2	67.55
West	29	66.69	5	75.16
Midwest	73	53.50	5	64.92
TOTAL	151	60.24%	36	74.25%

	Dem Yeas		Dem Nays	
East	--	--	55	82.89%
South	64	45.19%	38	41.63
West	1	50.20	17	66.60
Midwest	1	30.70	42	76.04
TOTAL	66	45.00%	152	71.49%

All Yeas 217 55.61% All Nays 188 72.02%

RURAL VS. URBAN

These two votes came closer than any other in 1955 to posing a rural-urban conflict. Public housing and utility rates are, generally speaking, of greater concern to city dwellers than to farmers. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that on both votes the Representatives who opposed unregulated gas rates and the elimination of public housing came from districts that were substantially more urban than districts whose Representatives supported these moves.

On the average, 64 of every 100 persons in the U.S. live in cities of 2,500 or more, according to the 1950 census. Supporters of the gas bill -- Republicans and Democrats -- represented districts in which 55 of every 100 persons live in urban areas. The ratio for opponents' districts was 68 per 100. Similarly, supporters of the Wolcott amendment came from districts which are 55 percent urban, while the ratio for opponents' districts was 72 percent.

This relation does not, however, hold true for all regions. Most notable exception was the pattern for southern Democrats, the majority of whom sided with the GOP majority on both votes. In both cases southern Democrats who supported the gas bill and the housing amendment represented districts with more city dwellers than are found in districts whose Members voted in opposition.

In the case of the gas bill, part of the explanation lies in the fact that Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma are leading natural gas producers, and also contain some heavily urban districts. Democratic Members from these states, as well as those from Florida and Arkansas, voted unanimously for the gas bill.

CONSISTENCY LACKING

It is rare that either Senate or House lines up in the same pattern on two issues or even on similar phases of the same issue. Thus, it does not follow that the 64 southern Democrats who voted for the housing amendment were all to be found among the 73 who voted for the gas bill, or that the 24 eastern Republicans voting against the housing amendment were among the 35 who opposed the gas bill.

A check along these lines shows a total of 97 switches between these two votes -- the number of Members who voted for one and against the other measure. They were divided almost evenly between the two parties, although the directions of change were in sharp contrast, as follows:

For Gas Bill and Against Housing Amendment
 Republicans: 9 Democrats: 33
 For Housing Amendment and Against Gas Bill
 Republicans: 39 Democrats: 16

Of the 33 Democrats who stood with the GOP majority on the gas bill but sided with their own party majority in opposing the housing amendment, 23 were from the South. Conversely, of the 39 Republicans who opposed the gas bill but supported the housing amendment, 14 came from New York, another 12 from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Forty-eight Democrats -- 46 of them from the South, 15 from Texas alone -- voted with the Republican majority in support of both measures. Only 26 Republicans -- 17 of them from the East -- sided with the Democratic majority on both votes.

How House Republicans and Democrats Split . . .

1. **Natural Gas (HR 6445).** A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers of natural gas from public utility regulation and protect consumers from excessive rate increases. Passage of bill. *Passard, 209-203, July 28.* (See story, CQ Weekly Report, p. 928.)

2. **Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126).** Omnibus measure to aid in providing and improving housing, eliminating and preventing slums, and conserving and developing urban communities.

Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment eliminating public housing and other provisions. *Adreed to, 217-189, July 29.* (See story, CQ Weekly Report, p. 960.)

3. **Degree of Urbanization.** The percentage, for each Congressional district, of the total population who live in cities of 2,500 or more, or in urban fringe areas, as tabulated by Congressional Quarterly from U.S. Census data for 1950.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	1	2			1	2			1	2	
Yes	209	217		Yes	86	66		Yes	123	151	
Nay	203	188		Nay	136	152		Nay	67	36	

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
ALABAMA															
3 Andrews D	N	Y	35	5 Patterson R	N	N	76	8 Denton D	N	N	57	12 McCormack D	N	N	100
1 Boykin D	Y	Y	52	AL Sadiak R	N	Y	78	2 Halleck R	Y	Y	36	9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	59
7 Elliott D	N	N	14	2 Seely-Brown R	N	N	49	6 Harden R	Y	Y	43	11 O'Neill D	N	N	100
2 Grant D	Y	Y	45	DELAWARE				10 Harvey R	Y	Y	50	3 Philbin D	N	N	65
9 Huddleston D	N	N	80	AL McDowell D	N	N	63	1 Madden D	N	N	93	5 Rogers R	Y	N	75
8 Jones D	N	N	34	FLORIDA				9 Wilson R	Y	Y	32	13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	91
5 Rains D	N	N	36	2 Bennett D	Y	N	79	IOWA				MICHIGAN			
4 Roberts D	N	N	35	1 Cramer R	Y	Y	76	5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	72	12 Bennett R	N	?	48
6 Selden D	N	Y	23	4 Fascell D	Y	N	94	6 Dooliver R	Y	Y	30	8 Bentley R	Y	Y	49
ARIZONA				7 Haley D	Y	Y	55	3 Gross R	N	Y	49	10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	35
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	72	5 Herlong D	Y	Y	53	8 Hooven R	N	Y	43	18 Dondoro R	Y	Y	73
7 Udall D	N	N	43	8 Matthews D	Y	Y	29	7 Jensen R	N	Y	34	5 Ford R	N	Y	71
ARKANSAS				6 Rogers D	Y	Y	65	4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	38	6 Hayworth D	N	N	73
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	24	3 Sikes D	Y	N	43	1 Schwengel R	N	Y	57	4 Hoffman R	Y	Y	35
4 Harris D	Y	Y	32	GEORGIA				2 Talle R	Y	Y	50	3 Johansen R	N	Y	56
5 Hays D	Y	N	62	8 Blitch D	N	Y	34	KANSAS				11 Knox R	N	Y	44
2 Mills D	Y	N	14	10 Brown D	Y	N	43	1 Avery R	Y	Y	49	2 Meader R	N	Y	51
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	34	5 Davis D	Y	Y	82	3 George R	Y	Y	53	9 Thompson R	Y	Y	49
3 Trimble D	Y	N	32	4 Flynt D	N	Y	35	5 Hope R	Y	Y	52	7 Wolcott N	Y	Y	47
CALIFORNIA				3 Forrester D	Y	Y	43	4 Rees R	Y	Y	61	Detroit-Wayne County			
7 Allen R	Y	Y	100	9 Landrum D	Y	Y	15	2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	70	13 Diggs D	N	N	100
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	74	7 Lanham D	N	N	34	6 Smith R	Y	Y	30	15 Dingell D	X	X	100
2 Engle D	X	N	28	2 Plicher D	N	N	35	KENTUCKY				17 Griffiths D	N	N	97
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	71	1 Preston D	Y	N	45	4 Chelf D	N	N	14	16 Lesinski D	N	N	88
14 Hagen D	N	N	47	6 Vinson D	Y	N	46	1 Gregory D	N	N	25	1 Machrowicz B	N	N	100
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	58	IDAHOO				2 Natcher D	N	N	30	14 Rabaut D	N	N	100
4 Mailliard R	N	N	100	2 Budge R	Y	Y	46	7 Perkins D	X	X	8	MINNESOTA			
8 Miller D	Y	N	89	1 Pfost D	N	N	39	3 Robison R	N	N	87	7 Andersen R	N	Y	22
3 Moss D	N	N	66	ILLINOIS				8 Siler R	N	Y	16	1 Andresen R	N	Y	43
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	55	16 Allen R	Y	Y	59	5 Spence D	N	N	56	8 Blatnik D	N	N	61
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	44	17 Arends R	Y	Y	45	6 Walts D	N	N	39	5 Judd R	N	N	100
5 Shalley D	Y	X	100	19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	62	LOUISIANA				9 Knutson D	N	N	24
27 Sheppard D	Y	X	66	25 Gray D	Y	N	40	2 Boggs D	Y	N	88	6 Marshall D	N	N	22
12 Sisk D	N	N	50	21 Wack D	N	N	48	4 Brooks D	Y	Y	53	4 McCarthy D	N	N	95
13 Teague R	Y	Y	56	15 Mason R	Y	Y	60	1 Hebert D	Y	Y	94	7 O'Hara R	Y	Y	35
28 Utt R	Y	Y	65	24 Price D	N	N	74	8 Long D	Y	N	28	3 Wier D	N	N	72
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	89	14 Reed R	Y	Y	70	6 Morrison D	Y	N	48	MISSISSIPPI			
9 Younger R	Y	Y	93	20 Simpson R	Y	Y	38	5 Passman D	Y	Y	30	1 Abernethy D	Y	Y	21
Los Angeles County				22 Springer R	Y	Y	59	7 Thompson D	Y	Y	43	6 Colmer D	Y	Y	44
23 Doyle D	Y	N	100	18 Velde R	Y	Y	63	3 Willis D	Y	Y	40	3 Smith D	N	Y	21
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	94	23 Vorseil R	Y	Y	33	MAINE				7 Whitten D	Y	Y	10
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	91	Chicago-Cook County				1 Hale R	Y	Y	62	4 Williams D	Y	Y	44
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	99	7 Bowler D	N	N	100	3 McIntire R	Y	Y	38	5 Winstead D	Y	Y	19
19 Holfield D	N	N	95	12 Boyle D	N	N	100	2 Nelson R	Y	Y	53	MISSOURI			
22 Holt R	Y	Y	99	13 Church R	Y	Y	82	MARYLAND				5 Bolling D	N	N	100
18 Husmer R	Y	Y	99	1 Dawson D	N	N	100	7 Devereux R	Y	Y	57	9 Cannon D	N	N	28
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	99	8 Gordon D	N	N	100	4 Fallon D	N	N	100	8 Canahan D	N	N	19
17 King D	Y	N	97	10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	100	7 Friedel D	N	N	100	4 Christopher D	N	N	58
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	100	5 Kluczynski D	N	N	95	3 Garnatz D	N	N	100	2 Curtis R	Y	Y	90
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	100	4 McVey R	Y	Y	95	6 Hyde R	Y	Y	55	6 Hull D	N	N	43
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	100	3 Murray D	N	N	100	5 Lankford D	N	N	49	10 Jones D	Y	Y	31
COLORADO				6 O'Brien D	N	N	100	1 Miller R	Y	Y	22	1 Karsten D	N	N	96
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	28	2 O'Hara D	N	N	100	MASSACHUSETTS				11 Moulder D	Y	N	41
3 Chaozoweth R	Y	Y	55	11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	93	6 Bates R	Y	Y	87	7 Short R	Y	Y	39
2 Hill R	Y	Y	45	9 Yates D	N	N	100	2 Boland D	N	N	84	3 Sullivan D	N	N	100
1 Rogers D	N	N	100	INDIANA				10 Curtis R	Y	N	100	MONTANA			
CONNECTICUT				4 Adair R	Y	Y	55	4 Donohue D	N	N	85	2 Fjare R	Y	Y	40
3 Cristella R	N	N	88	5 Beamer R	Y	Y	57	1 Hesbelle R	N	N	71	1 Metcalf D	N	N	49
1 Dodd D	N	N	81	7 Gray R	Y	N	39	7 Lane D	N	N	98	NEBRASKA			
4 Morano R	Y	N	85	11 Brownson R	Y	N	91	8 McDonald D	N	N	96	2 Chase R	Y	Y	83
				3 Cromptaker R	Y	Y	70	14 Martin R	Y	Y	71	3 Harrison R	Y	Y	21

... On 1955 Natural Gas and Housing Legislation

1. **Natural Gas (HR 6645).** A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers of natural gas from public utility regulation and protect consumers from excessive rate increases. Passage of bill. *Passed, 209-203, July 28.* (See story, CQ Weekly Report, p. 928.)

2. **Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126).** Omnibus measure to aid in providing and improving housing, eliminating and preventing slums, and conserving and developing urban communities.

Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment eliminating public housing and other provisions. *Agreed to, 217-188, July 29.* (See story, CQ Weekly Report, p. 960.)

3. **Degree of Urbanization.** The percentage, for each Congressional district, of the total population who live in cities of 2,500 or more, or in urban fringe areas, as tabulated by Congressional Quarterly from U.S. Census data for 1950.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yes).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
✓	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
—	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
1 Miller R.....	Y	Y	34	10 Kelly D.....	N	N	100	PENNSYLVANIA	?	X	95	7 Dowdy D.....	Y	Y	31
1 Weaver R.....	N	Y	46	9 Keogh D.....	N	N	100	30 Buchanan D.....	Y	Y	45	21 Fisher D.....	Y	Y	53
NEVADA				19 Klein D.....	N	N	100	17 Bush R.....	Y	Y	71	3 Gentry D.....	Y	Y	38
AL Young R.....	Y	Y	57	4 Latham R.....	N	Y	100	10 Carrigg R.....	Y	N	58	13 Ikard D.....	Y	Y	55
NEW HAMPSHIRE				13 Multer D.....	N	N	100	25 Clark D.....	N	N	82	20 Kilgore D.....	Y	Y	90
2 Bass R.....	N	N	52	16 Powell D.....	N	N	100	29 Corbett R.....	N	N	46	15 Kilgore D.....	Y	Y	59
1 Merrow R.....	N	Y	62	15 Ray R.....	N	Y	100	9 Dague R.....	Y	Y	100	19 Mahon D.....	Y	Y	48
NEW JERSEY				14 Rooney D.....	N	N	100	28 Eberharter D.....	?	?	62	1 Patman D.....	Y	N	37
11 Addonizio D.....	N	N	100	21 Zelenko D.....	N	N	100	12 Fenton R.....	Y	Y	83	11 Pease D.....	Y	Y	53
3 Auchincloss R.....	X	Y	63	NORTH CAROLINA				11 Flood D.....	N	N	85	4 Rayburn D.....	—	—	40
8 Canfield R.....	N	N	97	9 Alexander D.....	Y	Y	35	27 Fulton R.....	N	N	90	18 Rogers D.....	Y	Y	58
5 Frothinghuyson R.....	N	N	71	3 Barden D.....	Y	Y	20	23 Gavin R.....	Y	Y	63	16 Rutherford D.....	Y	Y	67
2 Hand R.....	N	N	75	1 Bonner D.....	Y	Y	25	7 James R.....	Y	Y	49	6 Teague D.....	Y	✓	39
12 Kean R.....	N	N	98	7 Carlyle D.....	N	Y	27	24 Kearns R.....	Y	Y	62	8 Thomas D.....	Y	Y	90
9 Osmer R.....	Y	Y	100	5 Chatham D.....	Y	Y	41	21 Kelley D.....	N	N	67	9 Thompson D.....	Y	N	44
10 Rodino D.....	N	N	100	4 Cooley D.....	Y	N	30	8 King R.....	Y	Y	62	10 Thornberry D.....	Y	N	60
13 Sieminski D.....	N	N	100	8 Deane D.....	Y	N	21	13 McConnell R.....	Y	Y	35	12 Wright D.....	Y	Y	82
4 Thompson D.....	N	N	71	6 Durham D.....	Y	Y	60	26 Morgan D.....	N	N	51	UTAH			
14 Tunulty D.....	N	N	100	2 Fountain D.....	N	N	25	6 Mumma R.....	✓	?	63	2 Dawson R.....	Y	Y	80
7 Widnall R.....	Y	Y	71	10 Jonas R.....	Y	Y	50	19 Quigley D.....	N	N	66	1 Dixon R.....	Y	Y	45
6 Williams D.....	N	N	99	11 Jones D.....	Y	Y	36	14 Rhodes D.....	N	N	46	VERMONT			
1 Wolverton R.....	N	N	81	12 Shuford D.....	Y	✓	28	22 Saylor R.....	N	N	26	AL Prouty R.....	N	N	36
NEW MEXICO				NORTH DAKOTA				18 Simpson R.....	Y	Y	52	VIRGINIA			
AL Dempsey D.....	Y	N	50	AL Burdick R.....	Y	Y	27	28 Van Zandt R.....	Y	N	67	4 Abbill D.....	N	Y	26
AL Fernandez D.....	Y	Y	50	AL Krueger R.....	Y	✓	27	15 Walter D.....	Y	N	100	10 Broyhill R.....	N	Y	76
NEW YORK				OHIO				Philadelphia				3 Gary D.....	N	Y	82
3 Becker R.....	N	N	98	9 Ashley D.....	N	N	89	1 Barrett D.....	N	N	100	2 Hardy D.....	X	Y	94
37 Cole R.....	Y	Y	66	14 Ayres R.....	N	X	81	3 Byrne D.....	N	N	100	7 Harrison D.....	N	Y	28
2 Derounian R.....	N	Y	91	13 Baumhart R.....	N	N	62	4 Chudoff D.....	N	N	100	9 Jennings D.....	Y	N	16
26 Gamble R.....	N	Y	90	8 Belts R.....	Y	Y	54	2 Granahan D.....	N	N	100	6 Poff R.....	Y	Y	56
27 Gwinn R.....	✓	Y	88	22 Bolton, F.P. R.....	Y	Y	99	5 Green D.....	N	N	100	1 Robeson D.....	N	Y	42
37 Kearney R.....	✓	?	68	11 Bolton, O.P. R.....	Y	Y	50	6 Scott R.....	?	N	100	8 Smith D.....	N	Y	15
38 Keating R.....	N	Y	79	16 Bow R.....	Y	Y	64	RHODE ISLAND				5 Tuck D.....	N	Y	24
33 Kilburn R.....	?	?	44	7 Brown R.....	Y	Y	48	2 Fogarty D.....	N	N	81	WASHINGTON			
40 Miller R.....	Y	Y	87	5 Clevenger R.....	?	?	31	1 Forand D.....	N	N	88	4 Holmes R.....	N	N	51
30 O'Brien D.....	N	N	82	20 Feighan D.....	N	N	100	3 Dorn D.....	Y	Y	30	5 Horan R.....	Y	Y	61
39 Osterlag R.....	N	Y	68	18 Hays D.....	N	N	50	4 Ashmore D.....	N	Y	45	3 Mack R.....	Y	Y	46
42 Pillion R.....	N	Y	72	15 Henderson R.....	Y	Y	35	3 Dorn D.....	Y	Y	30	AL Magnuson D.....	N	N	63
41 Radwan R.....	X	X	100	2 Hess R.....	N	Y	89	6 McMillan D.....	Y	Y	25	1 Peilly R.....	Y	N	91
43 Reed R.....	?	?	45	10 Jenkins R.....	Y	Y	37	5 Richards D.....	N	Y	33	6 Tollefson R.....	N	N	60
35 Riehlman R.....	N	Y	80	19 Kirwan D.....	N	N	80	2 Riley D.....	Y	Y	45	2 Westland R.....	Y	Y	56
28 St. George R.....	Y	Y	44	4 McCulloch R.....	Y	Y	42	1 Rivers D.....	✓	✓	39	WEST VIRGINIA			
36 Taber R.....	N	Y	43	17 McGregor R.....	✓	✓	48	SOUTH DAKOTA				3 Bailey D.....	Y	N	21
31 Taylor R.....	N	Y	48	23 Minshall R.....	Y	Y	91	2 Berry R.....	Y	Y	35	4 Burnside D.....	Y	N	45
1 Wainwright R.....	N	N	47	6 Polk D.....	N	N	30	1 Love R.....	Y	Y	33	6 Byrd D.....	N	N	39
29 Wharton R.....	N	Y	39	3 Schenck R.....	N	Y	81	TENNESSEE				5 Kee D.....	N	N	21
34 Williams R.....	N	Y	66	1 Scherer R.....	N	Y	96	2 Baker R.....	N	N	49	1 Mollohan D.....	N	N	60
New York City				21 Vanik D.....	N	N	100	6 Bass D.....	N	N	19	2 Staggars D.....	N	N	23
5 Anfuso D.....	?	X	100	12 Vorys D.....	Y	Y	88	8 Cooper D.....	N	N	21	WISCONSIN			
5 Bosch R.....	N	Y	100	OKLAHOMA				9 Davis D.....	N	Y	85	8 Byrnes R.....	N	Y	53
24 Buckley D.....	N	N	100	3 Albert D.....	Y	N	29	4 Evans D.....	N	?	18	2 Davis R.....	N	Y	52
11 Celler D.....	N	N	100	1 Belcher R.....	Y	Y	68	3 Frazier D.....	N	X	51	9 Johnson D.....	N	N	27
17 Couderf R.....	N	Y	100	2 Edmondson D.....	Y	N	38	7 Murray D.....	N	Y	21	7 Laird R.....	N	Y	36
20 Davidson D.....	N	N	100	5 Jarman D.....	Y	Y	76	5 Priest D.....	Y	N	81	10 O'Konski R.....	N	N	33
7 Delaney D.....	N	N	100	4 Steed D.....	Y	N	47	1 Reece R.....	?	?	29	5 Reuss D.....	N	N	97
23 Dollinger D.....	N	N	100	6 Wickersham D.....	Y	Y	36	TEXAS				1 Smith R.....	N	Y	65
18 Donovan D.....	N	N	100	OREGON				5 Alger R.....	Y	Y	90	6 Van Pelt R.....	Y	Y	55
12 Dorn R.....	N	N	100	2 Coon R.....	Y	Y	41	14 Ball D.....	Y	Y	59	3 Withrow R.....	Y	Y	34
27 Fine D.....	N	N	100	4 Ellsworth R.....	Y	Y	35	2 Brooks D.....	Y	N	60	4 Zablocki D.....	N	N	93
25 Fino R.....	N	N	100	3 Green D.....	N	N	90	17 Burleson D.....	Y	Y	52	WYOMING			
6 Holtzman D.....	N	N	100	1 Norblad R.....	N	Y	38	AL Dies D.....	Y	Y	63	AL Thomson R.....	Y	Y	50

DID BIPARTISANSHIP MARK 1955 SESSION?

Did bipartisanship characterize the 1955 session of Congress? Yes, by contrast with 1954. Republicans clashed with Democrats on fewer roll-call votes.

What's the outlook for 1956? Bipartisanship may be strained by election year politics, perhaps by a decline in President Eisenhower's unifying influence.

Which issues split the parties in 1955? Domestic issues more than foreign policy; major roll calls more than routine votes.

Who were the dissenters? Midwestern Republicans, southern Democrats bucked the majority most frequently on bipartisan votes.

Bipartisanship Increases

Did bipartisanship characterize the 1955 session of Congress? Yes, by contrast with 1954:

	Senate	House	Both Chambers
1955			
Total roll calls	87	76	163
Bipartisan roll calls	61	45	106
Percent bipartisan	70%	59%	65%
1954			
Total roll calls	181	76	257
Bipartisan roll calls	96	47	143
Percent bipartisan	53%	62%	56%

FOREIGN VS. DOMESTIC

Which issues split the parties in 1955? Republicans clashed with Democrats more frequently on domestic issues than on foreign policy:

	Senate	House	Both Chambers
FOREIGN POLICY			
Total roll calls	42	15	57
Bipartisan roll calls	38	9	47
Percent bipartisan	90%	60%	82%
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS			
Total roll calls	45	61	106
Bipartisan roll calls	23	36	59
Percent bipartisan	51%	59%	56%

New Formula

Bipartisan-Support scores in this story were calculated under a revised formula which:

- Weighs only votes; the old formula included announced stands as well as votes.
- Bases a Member's score on all bipartisan roll calls for which he was eligible; the old formula was based only on those bipartisan roll calls on which a Member voted or announced his stand, so failures to vote did not lower his score.

Definitions

Bipartisan Roll Calls -- Roll-call votes on which the majority of voting Democrats agrees with the majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are included.

Bipartisan-Support Scores -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

Bipartisan-Opposition Scores -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if Member announces his stand, lower his score. A Member's Bipartisan Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls.

Party Scores

Which party did more to support bipartisanship? Democrats by a narrow margin in 1955, Republicans by a narrow margin in 1954:

	Republican		Democrat	
	1955	1954	1955	1954
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT				
Both chambers	71%	77%	77%	68%
Senate	73	76	72	65
House	70	78	79	69
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION				
Both chambers	16	9	11	14
Senate	11	11	13	17
House	18	8	10	12

FOREIGN POLICY

Republican and Democratic scores on bipartisan roll calls in the field of foreign policy, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT		
Both chambers	71%	77%
Senate	74	73
House	68	80
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION		
Both chambers	15	11
Senate	9	12
House	20	10

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Republican and Democratic scores on bipartisan roll calls in the field of domestic affairs, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT		
Both chambers	70%	78%
Senate	72	71
House	70	79

BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION

Both chambers	17%	11%
Senate	13	14
House	17	10

REGIONAL SCORES

Which regions backed the bipartisan majority most consistently in 1955? In the Senate, eastern Republicans and midwestern Democrats; in the House, westerners of both parties:

East West South Midwest

REPUBLICANS

Both chambers	73%	76%	72%	66%
Senate	80	73	--	67
House	71	77	72	66

DEMOCRATS

Both chambers	75	80	77	80
Senate	65	74	73	78
House	76	84	79	80

Which regions opposed the bipartisan majority most consistently? Midwestern Republicans, southern Democrats:

East West South Midwest

REPUBLICANS

Both chambers	12%	12%	18%	21%
Senate	7	12	--	13
House	14	12	18	23

DEMOCRATS

Both chambers	9	7	13	9
Senate	11	8	15	12
House	9	6	13	8

(For states comprising each region, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 52.)

Individual Scores

Who backed the bipartisan majority most consistently? Highest scorers in Bipartisan Support, 1955:

SENATE

Republican

Democrat

Payne (Maine)	95%	Holland (Fla.)	97%
Bennett (Utah)	93	Hayden (Ariz.)	95
Case (N.J.)	92	Barkley (Ky.)	93
Millikin (Colo.)	92	Monroney (Okla.)	93
		Pastore (R.I.)	92

HOUSE

Republican

Democrat

Baldwin (Calif.)	96%	Aspinall (Colo.)	98%
Dague (Pa.)	96	Lankford (Md.)	98
Fenton (Pa.)	93	McCormack (Mass.)	98
McDonough (Calif.)	93	Trimble (Ark.)	98
Rogers (Mass.)	93		

Who were the leading dissenters? Highest scorers in Bipartisan Opposition, 1955:

SENATE

Republican

Democrat

Langer (N.D.)	43%	Byrd (Va.)	33%
Williams (Del.)	36	Johnston (S.C.)	31
Jenner (Ind.)	31	Russell (Ga.)	28
Welker (Idaho)	30	Thurmond (S.C.)	28
Curtis (Neb.)	28		
Dworshak (Idaho)	28		

HOUSE

Republican

Democrat

Hoffman (Mich.)	56%	Gentry (Texas)	42%
Smith (Kan.)	51	Jones (N.C.)	36
Gross (Iowa)	47	Alexander (N.C.)	29
Mason (Ill.)	47	Bailey (W.Va.)	29
Johansen (Mich.)	44	Dies (Texas)	29
Taber (N.Y.)	44	Dorn (S.C.)	29
		Flynt (Ga.)	29
		Tuck (Va.)	29

Dispersion

In what range did the bulk of the scores lie? Distribution of Bipartisan-Support scores among 10 brackets of the percentage scale, 1955:

SENATE

HOUSE

%	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
90-99	7	5	13	39
80-89	11	13	49	89
70-79	11	13	50	55
60-69	10	9	47	35
50-59	3	6	25	8
40-49	5	2	9	3
30-39	0	0	6	0
20-29	0	0	2	1
10-19	0	1	2	0
0-9	0	0	0	1

No one scored 100 percent.

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those who missed one or more 1955 bipartisan roll calls -- thereby lowering their scores -- because of their own illness or illness or death in their families: Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.); Reps. John J. Bell (D Texas), John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Iris F. Blitch (D Ga.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Vera Buchanan (D Pa.), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.), Charles B. Deane (D N.C.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.), Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Joe Holt (R Calif.), Benjamin F. James (R Pa.), Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), Otto Krueger (R N.D.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), T. James Tumulty (D N.J.).

Senate Bipartisan-Support Scores

- 1. Bipartisan Support, 1955.** Percentage of 61 bipartisan roll calls — both foreign and domestic — on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the bipartisan majority. (A bipartisan roll call is one on which the majority of voting Democrats agrees with the majority of voting Republicans.)
- 2. Bipartisan Support, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of 38 bipartisan roll calls in the field of foreign policy on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the bipartisan majority. (These 38 roll calls were included in the total of 61.)
- 3. Bipartisan Support, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 23 bipartisan roll calls in the field of domestic affairs on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the bipartisan majority. (These 23 roll calls were included in the total of 61.)
- 4. Bipartisan Support, 1954.** Percentage of 96 bipartisan roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1954 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the bipartisan majority. (Computed under new formula. See, p. 1110.)

- 5. Bipartisan Opposition, 1955.** Percentage of 61 bipartisan roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1955 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **disagreement** with the bipartisan majority.

Headnotes

* Members of House during regular session of 1954, and of Senate during session that condemned conduct of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.); 1954 scores are based on House voting records plus seven bipartisan roll calls in McCarthy session of Senate.

† Members of House in 1954; 1954 scores are based on House voting records.

‡ Not eligible for all 96 bipartisan roll calls of 1954; 1954 score is based on the 52 votes for which he was eligible.

(Low Bipartisan-Support scores may result from absence due to illness. Check list of Senators who missed roll calls because of illness, p. 1111, before drawing conclusions.)

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill D.....	85	92	74	66	11	Hickenlooper R.....	74	84	57	91	3	Curtis R.....	66	66	65	32	28	Green D.....	67	76	52	82	5
Sparkman D.....	84	89	74	46	10	Martin R.....	84	92	70	53	2	Hruska R.....	61	55	70	63	26	Pastore D.....	92	100	78	81	5
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Goldwater R.....	54	58	74	59	20	Carlson R.....	85	95	70	92	10	Bible D.....	84	79	91	-	8	Johnston D.....	66	63	70	63	31
Hayden D.....	95	92	100	75	2	Schoeppel R.....	46	47	43	79	10	Malone R.....	46	26	78	70	16	Thurmond D.....	69	74	61	-	28
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright D.....	61	55	70	54	11	Barkley D.....	93	95	91	-	5	Bridges R.....	57	61	52	54	5	Case R.....	62	55	74	83	13
McClellan D.....	69	63	78	59	10	Clements D.....	75	76	74	85	3	Cotton R.....	74	74	74	52	7	Mundt R.....	74	76	70	80	18
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland R.....	90	95	83	88	10	Ellender D.....	80	76	87	64	20	Case R.....	92	97	83	-	7	Gore D.....	54	53	57	65	16
Kuchel R.....	87	89	83	78	5	Long D.....	74	66	87	76	25	Smith R.....	89	95	78	75	2	Kefauver D.....	61	58	65	38	16
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Allott R.....	72	68	78	-	0	Payne R.....	95	100	87	95	5	Anderson D.....	77	82	70	79	2	Daniel D.....	79	76	83	71	15
Milikin R.....	92	97	83	90	3	Smith R.....	84	89	74	100	2	Chavez D.....	56	39	83	47	8	Johnson D.....	48	39	61	89	2
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Bush R.....	72	79	61	79	10	Beall R.....	89	95	78	78	5	Ives R.....	85	97	65	82	10	Bennett R.....	93	92	96	91	0
Parrell R.....	85	89	78	76	2	Butler R.....	85	84	87	70	7	Lehman D.....	75	76	74	59	23	Watkins R.....	77	68	91	89	3
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear D.....	51	55	43	72	18	Kennedy D.....	15	16	13	61	3	Ervin D.....	80	84	74	67	15	Aiken R.....	90	92	87	93	5
Williams R.....	57	66	43	75	36	Saltonstall R.....	85	92	74	82	5	Scott D.....	84	89	74	-	3	Flanders R.....	62	61	65	45	2
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland D.....	97	100	91	93	3	McNamara D.....	77	79	74	-	15	Langer R.....	44	32	65	54	43	Byrd D.....	52	63	35	49	33
Smathers D.....	82	97	57	70	10	Potter R.....	69	74	61	84	10	Young R.....	67	61	78	69	23	Robertson D.....	64	68	57	81	25
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
George D.....	67	71	61	70	3	Humphrey D.....	70	74	65	65	13	Bender R.....	77	76	78	68	5	Jackson D.....	84	82	87	71	8
Russell D.....	59	58	61	58	28	Thye R.....	90	95	83	84	0	Bricker R.....	64	61	70	68	11	Magnuson D.....	70	66	78	66	11
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Dworshak R.....	70	68	74	82	28	Eastland D.....	57	55	61	35	25	Kerr D.....	72	68	78	59	18	Kilgore D.....	79	79	78	56	13
Welker R.....	49	50	48	50	30	Stennis D.....	84	88	74	73	16	Monroney D.....	93	95	91	66	3	Neely D.....	75	79	70	60	11
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Dirksen R.....	74	80	61	75	3	Hennings D.....	72	71	74	64	10	Morse D.....	70	76	61	58	21	McCarthy R.....	59	47	78	44	15
Douglas D.....	80	92	61	55	18	Symington D.....	89	95	78	74	7	Neuberger D.....	80	79	83	-	13	Wiley R.....	70	76	61	48	2
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart R.....	69	66	74	44	2	Mansfield D.....	85	82	91	69	5	Duff R.....	80	84	74	67	7	Barrett R.....	66	63	70	88	21
Jenner R.....	41	37	48	55	31	Murray D.....	46	47	43	56	8	Martin R.....	77	76	78	79	10	O'Mahoney D.....	62	55	74	-	7



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- American Bankers Association Convention
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Pressure Points

Convention Report

BANKERS

NAME -- American Bankers Association, 12 E. 36th St., New York City 16, N.Y.

FOUNDED -- 1874

MEMBERSHIP -- 17,000 banks and banking offices.

PURPOSE -- To represent the mutual objectives of member banks.

PRESIDENT -- Fred F. Florence, Republic National Bank, Dallas, Texas.

At their 81st annual convention in Chicago Sept. 24-28, ABA delegates:

- Endorsed the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve System to "restrain credit excesses which could impair the stability and sound growth of our country."

- Recommended bankers lend only on terms giving borrowers proper equities in their purchases so borrowers would maintain their finances on a "sound and sensible basis."

- Urged the Administration to "push vigorously" toward reducing expenditures and balancing the budget.

- Recommended that the reports of the Second Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Government be evaluated "in an objective and nonpartisan spirit." (See Weekly Report, p. 608).

- Urged banks serving agriculture to "play a constructive role in helping farmers to make the necessary adjustments" to current cost-price squeezes.

- Asked banks to promote thrift on the part of savings-account holders, thus helping to assemble capital funds needed for economic growth.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

John H. Myers and Nelson J. Post, representatives of the insurance and milk industries respectively, filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Sept. 23-30.

EMPLOYER -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Registrant -- JOHN H. MYERS, 1224 Cleveland St., Wilmette, Ill. Filed 9/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "The taxation of fire and casualty insurance companies."

Compensation -- \$120 per day.

EMPLOYER -- National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- NELSON J. POST, director, division of special services, NMPP, 1731 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that may affect milk producers or 100 cooperatives."

Compensation -- "...an annual salary covering all services for the Federation including lobbying...as may be required. Since lobbying services are not compensated for separately, the annual rate is estimated at \$100."

PRESSURE POINTS

HOUSING -- The Administration's tightening of housing credit terms was attacked and defended at the semi-annual directors meeting of the National Association of Home Builders in Washington Oct. 2. Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee said the credit action was "certainly a jab at the home-building industry." Rains said there would be an investigation of the curbs. Housing Administrator Albert Cole defended the reins on credit as a means of "dampening the inflationary spiral." Both men referred to July 30 moves by the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration which raised down-payment requirements and cut five years off the maximum time in which home loans must be repaid.

FOUNDATIONS -- Dean Rusk, president, Rockefeller Foundation, Sept. 29 proposed that tax-exempt foundations be required by Congress to give full public accounting of their activities. In the Foundation's annual review, Rusk said "the Rockefeller Foundation has informed Congress that it would support (such) legislation...it did so because it supports the legitimate use of private resources for public purposes and believes that full disclosure is an important guarantee that privileges accorded to philanthropy will not be abused." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 14, 169).

POSTAL WORKERS -- The National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL) Oct. 3 accused the Post Office Department of imposing a "speedup system" on postal workers which threatened "a complete breakdown of the postal service." In the October issue of the union's magazine, "Union Postal Clerk," E.C. Hallbeck, legislative director, said "the speedup has been put into effect under cover of the Department's work performance standards instituted two years ago...The established work quotas are far in excess of what any one clerk could reasonably be expected to produce." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 135).

FOREIGN TRADE -- League of Women Voters officials Sept. 30 said they had completed 84 surveys in 34 states on the effects of foreign trade on individual communities across the nation. Early results reported: Two thirds of the firms interviewed engage in export. More than half of the executives contacted preferred tariffs to be lowered or remain unchanged, in preference to increased protectionism. The project, to total 200 surveys when completed, was started in 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 189.)



INTERNAL CONTROVERSY WRACKS LEGION

The American Legion will meet in Miami Oct. 10-13 for what promises to be one of its most controversial conventions in years. An internal dispute over the group's official stand on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is expected to be debated, and legislative policy for 1956 will be adopted.

The Legion, largest (nearly 2.8 million members) of the veterans' groups, includes a majority of the 96 Senators, 434 living Representatives, and 48 Governors in its membership. It will play a key role in helping shape veterans' legislation in 1956. Following is Congressional Quarterly's informational round-up on the Legion, including profile data, 1955 legislative successes, background on the UNESCO controversy, and data on Legion membership.

Legion Profile

NAME -- The American Legion.

ADDRESS -- 700 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 6, Ind. Washington Office: 1608 K St. N.W.

FOUNDED -- 1919.

MEMBERSHIP -- 2,780,018 members in 17,500 posts and 58 departments.

PURPOSE -- "To uphold and defend the Constitution of the U.S.A.;...to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation;...to promote peace and good will on earth;...(and) to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

OFFICERS -- National Commander: Seaborn P. Collins, realtor, Las Cruces, N.M.; chairman, National Legislative Commission: Jerome F. Duggan, attorney, St. Louis, Mo.; director, Miles D. Kennedy; assistant director, Clarence H. Olson.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Miles D. Kennedy, Clarence H. Olson, and Bertram G. Davis are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1954: \$78,513.84; first quarter 1955: \$21,320.78; second quarter 1955: \$25,343.72.

PUBLICATIONS -- National Legislative Bulletin, weekly; American Legion Magazine, monthly.

Policy Program

Major steps in development of the Legion's legislative policy:

- Resolutions submitted by Legionnaires at post meetings.
- If adopted, resolutions go to state conventions.
- Then go to national convention, where special committee refers them to appropriate committee.
- Resolutions are cleared to floor by resolutions committee.
- If approved by delegates, they become part of official Legion policy.
- Policy is carried out by 22-member National Legislative Commission.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OPERATION

The legislative commission:

- Obtains copies of all bills introduced in Congress; analyzes, files them.
- Studies Congressional Record.
- Contacts Members of Congress directly and testifies before Congressional Committees.
- Coordinates legislative efforts of posts, departments, women's auxiliary.
- Directs legislative education program in Legion publications.
- Instigates membership action in support of Legion positions.

(Sources: The Legislative Program and the Economic Commission Program, published by the Legion Extension Institute, 1953, and the National Legislative Bulletin, Dec. 27, 1954.)

Legion Successes

Although the Legion failed to obtain as strong a reserve program from Congress as it asked for, its officials claimed many legislative successes during the first session. Following are bill numbers, public law numbers, and major provisions of legislation given Legion support and enacted during the first session of the 84th Congress.

HR 587 (PL 7) -- Authorize educational benefits to persons in military service.

S 2061 (PL 68) -- Increase the basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department.

HR 5100 (PL 83) -- Clarify Veterans Administration regulations relating to outpatient dental service and treatment.

HR 5106 (PL 84) -- Authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing.

S 654 (PL 88) -- Extend authority of the VA administrator to make direct loans, and to make additional types of direct loans.

S 67 (PL 94) -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain classified officers and employees of the federal government.

HR 5240 (PL 112) -- Include \$30 million for hospital and domiciliary repairs (in the VA appropriations bill.)

HR 3005 (PL 118) -- Extend induction authority of the Selective Service System to July 1, 1959.

S 2090 (PL 138) -- Provide protection for veterans' preference in transfers or reductions of personnel employed by the U.S. government.

HR 4946 (PL 176) -- Place a time limit (three years from date of Act or discharge) within which a veteran can claim unemployment compensation benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

HR 3813 (PL 178) -- Amend the Act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership to include Korean veterans.

HR 5792 (PL 180) -- Extend the time for filing claims for veterans' mustering out payments to July 16, 1956.

H J Res 256 (PL 182) -- Provide for an objective, thorough, and nationwide analysis and re-evaluation of the human and economic problems of mental illness.

HR 1617 (PL 193) -- Amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide automatic waiver of premiums under certain conditions.

HR 5046 (PL 195) -- Provide \$900,000 for the Veterans' Employment Service of the Department of Labor and make mandatory the use of funds for that purpose.

HR 2107 (PL 302) -- Provide a coordinated long-range armory and facility construction program for all reserve components of the armed forces.

H J Res 157 (PL 304) -- Establish a Commission on Government Security.

HR 7000 (PL 305) -- Provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces of the U.S.

HR 6590 (PL 330) -- Prohibit the employment by the government of the U.S. of persons who are disloyal or who believe in the right to strike against the government.

Split Over UNESCO

A bitter internal split over official Legion policy regarding the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has become one of the Legion's hottest issues:

Focus of Controversy is the so-called "Murphy Report," prepared by a special Legion committee directed by Ray Murphy, ex-national commander from Iowa. It dismisses as "utterly without foundation" charges that UNESCO is atheistic, Communistic, and tending toward world government.

Report's Significance lies in the fact that it contradicts Legion's official position that UNESCO materials should not be used in U.S. schools (a policy which has established Legion as one of UNESCO's chief critics).

OFFICIAL POSITION

Following is the current Legion policy on UNESCO:

- "Determined plotters who wish to destroy our way of life...have infiltrated into the United Nations and are using UNESCO to corrupt the minds of our children.

- "Those who support the theory of UNESCO are at war with the principles of the American Legion... (UNESCO) is part of that same war for world mindness (sic) and world domination with its headquarters in Moscow.

- "Certain educational groups...present the propaganda of these world minded socialists which ridicules American history and builds a halo on internationalism.

- "All American educational institutions and boards of education (should) cease and desist from the use of the educational materials of UNESCO propounding world citizenship and adherence to a nebulous world government.

- "We call upon the representatives of the United States to UNESCO to take appropriate measures to cause UNESCO to cease and desist from dissemination of such subversive educational materials."

MURPHY REPORT

Following are key arguments of the Murphy Report:

- "UNESCO is not favorable toward world government; the programs and functions of UNESCO are not such as to tend toward world government; (and) the United States National Commission for UNESCO, individually and as a group, is strongly opposed to world government.

- "UNESCO is not atheistic...It is a purely secular instrument not dealing with the religions of men..."

- "UNESCO is in no sense or degree Communistic..."

HOW REPORT DEVELOPED

Here is the chronology of events leading to development of the Murphy Report:

- Early 1953 -- Suggestions made within Legion and from State Department that Legion appoint representative to UNESCO.

- May 1953 -- These suggestions rejected at executive committee meeting, which voted to censure UNESCO on grounds that Communists have "infiltrated" UNESCO and the UN. Present Legion policy adopted.

- September, 1953 -- Delegates to annual convention in St. Louis directed Legion's standing Commission on Foreign Relations to continue to study UNESCO.

- May, 1954 -- National executive committee received favorable report on UNESCO from Murphy Committee. Report filed without official action being taken.

- September, 1954 -- Delegates to annual convention in Washington reaffirmed criticism of UNESCO and rejected proposal to name Legion representative to UNESCO.

- October, 1954 -- At national executive committee meeting, Murphy again argued that such a representative be appointed. But committee again censured UNESCO.

- September, 1955 -- Murphy Report, privately printed, distributed to press, immediately followed by statements from Legion branches denouncing UNESCO.

Fund for Republic Criticism

Another issue touching off lively discussion within the Legion is activity of the Fund for the Republic:

Focus of Controversy is the Fund for the Republic, established in 1952 by Ford Foundation (and given independent status in 1953) "to advance understanding of civil liberties." A citizenship training program launched in 1954 by Legion's Illinois department received aid from the American Heritage Council, which in turn obtained funds from Fund.

Collins' Statement was made on Sept. 11 by National Commander Seaborn P. Collins, who denounced Fund, called on his membership to "have no truck" with Fund-sponsored activities.

COLLINS' CRITICISM

Collins' comments:

- "The Fund for the Republic is threatening and may succeed in crippling national security. One apparent line of attack is to persuade Americans that Communism is not a serious threat.

- "The Fund is trying to propagandize Americans into believing that security measures are un-American..."

HUTCHINS' REBUTTAL

Here are key remarks made Sept. 24 by Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic:

- "Collins and others in the American Legion have taken the view that anybody who raises a question as to the imminence of the threat of Communism is in some way subversive..."

- "The Fund does not try to interfere with or influence the projects it sponsors..."

LEGION BOASTS 299 CONGRESSMEN AMONG ITS MEMBERS

Where does the American Legion have its greatest strength?

Strength of an organization is apt to be indicated by the size of its membership, and as of Sept. 10 the Legion claimed 2,780,018 members in some 17,500 posts and 58 departments. Some 2,750,000 of these members live in the continental U.S. Another 18,000 live in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, with the balance distributed among foreign nations such as Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Panama, and the Philippines.

The total also includes members in foreign posts who are not under a foreign department. Such posts are located in 22 nations, from Guam to Casablanca.

A majority of the nation's Governors and Congressmen belong to the Legion. The breakdown: Governors, 33; Senators, 59; Representatives, 240.

The following list, compiled from Legion sources, includes the names of Governors and Congressmen who are Legion members. The Legion's claimed membership follows the name of each state.

ALABAMA - 36,190

Gov. James E. Folsom (D)
Sen. Lister Hill (D)
Sen. John Sparkman (D)
Rep. George M. Grant (D)
Rep. George W. Andrews (D)
Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D)
Rep. Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D)
Rep. Carl Elliott (D)
Rep. Robert E. Jones (D)
Rep. George Huddleston, Jr. (D)

ARIZONA - 15,741

Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D)
Sen. Carl Hayden (D)
Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R)
Rep. John J. Rhodes (R)
Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D)

ARKANSAS - 31,040

Gov. Orval Faubus (D)
Sen. John L. McClellan (D)
Rep. James W. Trimble (D)
Rep. Brooks Hays (D)
Rep. W. F. Norrell (D)

CALIFORNIA - 141,638

Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R)
Sen. William F. Knowland (R)
Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R)
Rep. Hubert B. Scudder (R)
Rep. John E. Moss, Jr. (D)
Rep. William S. Matliard (R)
Rep. John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R)
Rep. John J. Allen, Jr. (R)
Rep. George P. Miller (D)
Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R)
Rep. Leroy Johnson (R)
Rep. Charles M. Teague (R)
Rep. Harlan Hagen (D)
Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R)
Rep. Cecil R. King (D)
Rep. Craig Hosmer (R)
Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R)
Rep. Joe Holt (R)
Rep. Glenard P. Lipcomb (R)
Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R)
Rep. James Roosevelt (D)
Rep. John Phillips (R)
Rep. Bob Wilson (R)

COLORADO - 29,560

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R)
Sen. Gordon Allott (R)

Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D)
Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)

CONNECTICUT - 31,570

Sen. Prescott Bush (R)
Sen. William A. Purtell (R)
Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R)
Rep. Albert W. Cretella (R)
Rep. James T. Patterson (R)
Rep. Antoni N. Sadiak (R)

DELAWARE - 3,982

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R)
Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - 15,515

FLORIDA - 41,693

Gov. LeRoy Collins (D)
Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D)
Sen. George A. Smathers (D)
Rep. William C. Cramer (R)
Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D)
Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D)
Rep. James A. Haley (D)
Rep. D.R. Matthews (D)

GEORGIA - 54,238

Gov. Marvin Griffin (D)
Sen. Richard B. Russell (D)
Rep. Prince H. Preston, Jr. (D)
Rep. E. L. Forrester (D)
Rep. John J. Flynt, Jr. (D)
Rep. James C. Davis (D)
Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D)

IDAHO - 9,370

Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R)
Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R)
Sen. Herman Welker (R)
Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R)

ILLINOIS - 219,997

Gov. William G. Stratton (R)
Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D)
Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R)
Rep. William L. Dawson (D)
Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D)
Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D)
Rep. Richard W. Hoffman (R)
Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R)
Rep. Leo E. Allen (R)
Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R)
Rep. Harold H. Velde (R)
Rep. Robert B. Chipfield (R)
Rep. Sid Simpson (R)
Rep. Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D)
Rep. William L. Springer (R)
Rep. Melvin Price (D)
Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D)

INDIANA - 110,366

Gov. George N. Craig (R)
Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R)
Sen. William E. Jenner (R)
Rep. Ray J. Madden (D)
Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R)
Rep. E. Ross Adair (R)
Rep. John V. Beamer (R)
Rep. William G. Bray (R)
Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D)
Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R)

IOWA - 100,071

Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R)
Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)

Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R)
Rep. Henry O. Taile (R)
Rep. H. R. Gross (R)
Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R)
Rep. Paul Cunningham (R)
Rep. James I. Dolliver (R)
Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R)
Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R)

KANSAS - 58,980

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)
Sen. Frank Carlson (R)
Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R)
Rep. Myron V. George (R)
Rep. Edward H. Rees (R)
Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R)
Rep. Wint Smith (R)

KENTUCKY - 35,309

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D)
Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D)
Rep. William H. Natcher (D)
Rep. John M. Robison, Jr. (R)
Rep. Frank Chelf (D)
Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D)
Rep. Eugene Siler (R)

LOUISIANA - 49,336

Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D)
Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D)
Sen. Russell B. Long (D)
Rep. Hale Boggs (D)
Rep. Overton Brooks (D)
Rep. Otto E. Passman (D)
Rep. T. A. Thompson (D)

MAINE - 20,532

Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D)
Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R)
Rep. Robert Hale (R)
Rep. Charles P. Nelson (R)

MARYLAND - 34,955

Sen. John Marshall Butler (R)
Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R)
Rep. Edward T. Miller (R)
Rep. James P. S. Devereux (R)
Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D)

MASSACHUSETTS - 87,553

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R)
Sen. John F. Kennedy (D)
Rep. Edward P. Boland (D)
Rep. Harold D. Donohue (D)
Rep. William H. Bates (R)
Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D)
Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)
Rep. Donald W. Nicholson (R)
Rep. Laurence Curtis (R)
Rep. John W. McCormack (D)
Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)

MICHIGAN - 73,705

Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D)
Sen. Charles E. Potter (R)
Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)
Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R)
Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R)
Rep. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D)
Rep. John Lesinski (D)

MINNESOTA - 88,931

Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D)
Sen. Edward J. Thyne (R)

Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R)
Rep. Walter H. Judd (R)
Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R)
Rep. John A. Blatnik (D)
Rep. Coya Knutson (D) (Auxil.)

MISSISSIPPI - 25,775

Rep. Frank E. Smith (D)
Rep. John Bell Williams (D)
Rep. William M. Colmer (D)

MISSOURI - 72,238

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D)
Sen. Stuart Symington (D)
Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R)
Rep. Richard Bolling (D)
Rep. Dewey Short (R)
Rep. A. S. J. Carnahan (D)

MONTANA - 15,351

Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R)
Sen. Mike Mansfield (D)
Rep. Lee Metcalf (D)
Rep. Orvin B. Fjare (R)

NEBRASKA - 56,392

Rep. Jackson B. Chase (R)
Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R)

NEVADA - 3,945

Sen. George W. Malone (R)
Rep. Clifton Young (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE - 17,397

Rep. Perkins Bass (R)

NEW JERSEY - 72,825

Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D)
Rep. James C. Auchincloss (R)
Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D)
Rep. Gordon Canfield (R)
Rep. Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R)
Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)
Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio (D)
Rep. Robert W. Kean (R)
Rep. T. James Tumulty (D)

NEW MEXICO - 11,209

Gov. John F. Simms, Jr. (D)

NEW YORK - 219,605

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R)
Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D)
Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)
Rep. Steven B. Derounian (R)
Rep. Frank J. Becker (R)
Rep. Henry J. Latham (R)
Rep. Francis E. Dorn (R)
Rep. John H. Ray (R)
Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R)
Rep. James G. Donovan (D)
Rep. J. Ernest Wharton (R)
Rep. Bernard W. Kearney (R)
Rep. Clarence E. Kilburn (R)
Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R)
Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R)
Rep. William E. Miller (R)
Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R)

NORTH CAROLINA - 46,510

Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D)
Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D)
Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D)
Rep. L. H. Fountain (D)
Rep. Graham A. Barden (D)
Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D)

Rep. Thurmond Chatham (D)
Rep. Carl T. Durham (D)
Rep. F. Ertel Carlyle (D)
Rep. Charles B. Deane (D)
Rep. Hugh Q. Alexander (D)
Rep. Charles Raper Jonas (R)
Rep. Woodrow W. Jones (D)
Rep. George A. Shuford (D)

NORTH DAKOTA - 27,330

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R)
Rep. Otto Krueger (R)

OHIO - 124,910

Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D)
Sen. John W. Bricker (R)
Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R)
Rep. William E. Hess (R)
Rep. Paul F. Schenck (R)
Rep. William M. McCulloch (R)
Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
Rep. Oliver P. Bolton (R)
Rep. John M. Vorys (R)
Rep. A. D. Baumhart, Jr. (R)
Rep. William H. Ayres (R)
Rep. John E. Henderson (R)
Rep. J. Harry McGregor (R)
Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D)
Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D)
Rep. William E. Minshall (R)

OKLAHOMA - 45,066

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D)
Rep. Page Belcher (R)
Rep. Ed Edmondson (D)
Rep. Carl Albert (D)
Rep. Tom Steed (D)
Rep. John Jarman (D)

OREGON - 27,280

Gov. Paul L. Patterson (R)
Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D)
Rep. Walter Norblad (R)
Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R)

PENNSYLVANIA - 268,157

Gov. George M. Leader (D)
Sen. Edward Martin (R)
Rep. William T. Granahan (D)
Rep. William J. Green, Jr. (D)
Rep. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R)
Rep. Benjamin F. James (R)
Rep. Karl C. King (R)
Rep. Paul B. Dague (R)
Rep. Ivor D. Fenton (R)
Rep. George M. Rhodes (D)
Rep. Francis E. Walter (D)
Rep. Alvin R. Bush (R)
Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R)
Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R)
Rep. John P. Saylor (R)
Rep. Leon H. Gavin (R)
Rep. Frank M. Clark (D)
Rep. James G. Fulton (R)
Rep. Herman P. Eberhart (D)

RHODE ISLAND - 11,104

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D)
Rep. Aime J. Forand (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA - 23,724

Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. (D)
Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D)
Sen. Strom Thurmond (D)
Rep. John J. Riley (D)
Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)
Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D)
Rep. James P. Richards (D)
Rep. John L. McMillan (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA - 27,827

Gov. Joe J. Foss (R)
Sen. Francis Case (R)

TENNESSEE - 56,925

Gov. Frank G. Clement (D)
Sen. Albert Gore (D)
Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R)
Rep. James B. Frazier, Jr. (D)
Rep. Joe L. Evins (D)
Rep. Ross Bass (D)
Rep. Tom Murray (D)
Rep. Jere Cooper (D)

TEXAS - 85,253

Gov. Allan Shivers (D)
Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D)
Sen. Price Daniel (D)
Rep. Wright Patman (D)
Rep. Jack B. Brooks (D)
Rep. Brady Gentry (D)
Rep. Bruce Alger (R)
Rep. Olin E. Teague (D)
Rep. Albert Thomas (D)
Rep. Clark W. Thompson (D)
Rep. Homer Thornberry (D)
Rep. W. R. Poage (D)
Rep. Jim C. Wright, Jr. (D)
Rep. Frank Ikard (D)
Rep. John J. Bell (D)
Rep. Joe M. Kilgore (D)
Rep. J. T. Rutherford (D)

UTAH - 6,839

Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R)

VERMONT - 12,378

Gov. Joseph B. Johnson (R)

VIRGINIA - 32,525

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D)
Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D)
Rep. William M. Tuck (D)
Rep. Richard H. Poff (R)
Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R)

WASHINGTON - 45,483

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R)
Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D)
Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D)
Rep. Jack Westland (R)
Rep. Russell V. Mack (R)
Rep. Walt Horan (R)

WEST VIRGINIA - 30,934

Gov. William C. Marland (D)
Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D)
Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D)

WISCONSIN - 82,727

Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R)
Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R)
Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R)
Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R)
Rep. Gardner R. Withrow (R)
Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D)
Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R)

WYOMING - 10,144

Gov. Milward L. Simpson (R)
Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R)
Rep. E. Keith Thomson (R)

ALASKA - 2,221

HAWAII - 4,538

PUERTO RICO - 11,375



Political Notes

'FAVORITE SONS'

Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R Calif.) Oct 5 said that if President Eisenhower did not seek re-election, he would try to control California's bloc of votes at the 1956 Republican convention as a "favorite son" candidate. He said he had heard that supporters of Vice President Richard M. Nixon might enter a slate in the June California primary if Mr. Eisenhower did not run, added: "We are going all the way regardless of what Mr. Nixon does." Knight said he would be a "nominal" candidate, since he did not have Presidential aspirations "at this time." He said he would head the ticket because "Republicans of California will want to be represented by a completely independent delegation devoted to the Republican party and not to the ambitions of any one man."

Knight Oct. 1 named Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Gov. William G. Stratton (R Ill.), Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Gov. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) as men he favored for the GOP Presidential nomination if Mr. Eisenhower was not a candidate. Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) and V. John Krehbiel, Los Angeles county GOP chairman, Oct. 6 criticized Knight for making his statements about the California delegation while Mr. Eisenhower was ill.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) Oct. 4 said Mr. Eisenhower "ought to run" for re-election if he recovered from his heart attack. If the President did not run, Bricker said he might be the "favorite son" of the Ohio GOP delegation, "but in no sense would I be a candidate." Bricker was designated "favorite son" of the Ohio delegation at the 1944 convention, received the Vice Presidential nomination.

Herter Oct. 4 said he did not know whether he was eligible for the Presidency because, although his parents were U.S. citizens, he was born in France. The Constitution states, "No person, except a natural-born citizen" is eligible for the Presidency. Herter said he would like to have the question settled "so I won't have to talk about it."

CONVENTION DATE STANDS

Squelching speculation President Eisenhower's illness might change the date and site of the 1956 Republican national convention, GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Oct. 5 said he had signed a contract to hold the convention in San Francisco Aug. 20, as originally planned. He said television, radio, and other media have made long campaigns unnecessary. Hall said he didn't "anticipate" any convention difficulties in San Francisco to be brought about because three Californians -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) and Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland -- have been mentioned as potential candidates for the GOP Presidential nomination if Mr. Eisenhower did not run.

Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist who has attended the President, Sept. 30 said if he were Mr. Eisenhower, "I wouldn't want to run again, having seen the strain" of the Presidency. Later that day White amplified his remarks: "If the President has a good recovery, as he seems to be on the way to establishing, and if he desires to continue his present career...I would have no objections whatsoever to his running again." White said it would take a month to determine how well the President had recovered from his heart attack. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1093).

POLITICAL BRIEFS

Three Democrats took themselves out of the running for the 1956 Democratic Presidential nomination -- former President Harry S. Truman, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.). Truman Oct. 3 said: "I will never be a candidate for office again." Kerr Oct. 2 said any effort he would make for the nomination "will be in behalf of someone else." Symington Sept. 30 said: "I'm not interested and I'm not available."

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Oct. 3 said Mr. Eisenhower's illness would have "no effect" on Democratic plans in 1956. He announced a new group, the National Advisory Committee on Political Organization headed by Michigan Democratic Chairman Neil Staebler, to help organize the campaign at state and local levels.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, Oct. 5 said his group was "going ahead as before" in the expectation of winning 233 House seats in 1956.

STATE ROUNDUP

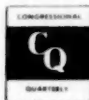
CONNECTICUT -- Democrats ousted Republican administrations in 15 towns, lost six towns which they previously held; in Oct. 3 municipal elections.

MISSOURI -- State Commissioner of Agriculture L. C. Carpenter is giving "serious consideration" to running for governor in 1956 on the Democratic ticket.

NEW MEXICO -- To spike a drive to build up support for him as GOP candidate for governor in 1956, Indian Commissioner Glenn L. Emmons Oct. 5 said: "I will not entertain any thought of candidacy for elective office."

OHIO -- Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze, an independent Democrat, easily won re-nomination in the Cleveland primary for mayor Oct. 4, faces only token opposition in November.

WISCONSIN -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Oct. 2 said that "right-wing" Republicans were out to "steal" the House seat of Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) by redistricting the two Congressional districts in Milwaukee.



Around the Capitol

DEFENSE SPENDING

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Sept. 29 said military spending for fiscal 1956 currently was estimated at \$34.5 billion, \$500 million more than estimated in the January budget. He said the Defense Department was attempting to reduce waste and eliminate spending not required by "essential military programs." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1050.)

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey Sept. 29 said he still hoped defense savings could be made "by continually exercising the greatest care in scrutinizing expenditures and by increased efficiency in administration, while at the same time increasing effective military strength."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Sept. 30 said "true unification of the various services and departments" in the Pentagon could save \$5 billion annually in defense costs.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) Oct. 5 said the government could cut defense costs by releasing drafted men over 26 years old from the armed forces. "It would seem important to explore the possibility of reducing total defense costs by cutting expenditures for support of dependents," said Bricker.

Secretary of Army Wilber M. Brucker Oct. 4 said the \$6 billion savings in defense costs made by the Eisenhower Administration since it took office had not been achieved "at the expense of the nation's strength."

FARM PRICES

The Agriculture Department Sept. 30 said farm products' prices increased 1 percent during the month ended Sept. 15, accompanied by a decrease of one-third of 1 percent in farm production and cost of supplies; putting farmers' income at 85 percent of parity in mid-September. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1092, 1077.)

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) Sept. 30 said net farm income was lower because farmers had invested billions in farm improvements, lowering their net cash position. Farm prices should continue upward "during the next 30 days although it will be no rocket-like spurt," he said.

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) Oct. 4 said the Senate Democratic leadership held up action in 1955 on the House-passed bill to restore high farm price supports "so they could bring it up in the 1956 Presidential election year."

Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) Oct. 4 said the farmers were "caught in a squeeze." They were more concerned with rising prices of industrial products they must buy than about low farm prices, he said.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 5 said the key to "solid farm prosperity" was a higher consumption of farm products produced at lower cost. "The new program of flexible price supports" was aimed at that goal, said Benson.

Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse Oct. 4 said: "We've about got production and consumption in a balance. Surpluses accumulated in the parity support programs will begin to work down, starting in 1956, and lift market pressures."

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

DULLES PRESS CONFERENCE

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Oct. 4 said the United States would not veto any applicant for membership in the United Nations, but was not disposed to "vote for countries that are quite clearly not qualified for membership." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 723ff.)

HARNESSING THE H-BOMB

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission Oct. 3 said research aimed at taming the hydrogen bomb for peacetime uses was being conducted at five laboratories in the United States, said the program -- Project Sherwood -- was started in 1951. Strauss made "a fair guess" the success or failure of the attempt would be known in 20 years. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1098.)

HELLS CANYON

The Federal Power Commission Sept. 29 denied an application for a new hearing on its decision authorizing the Idaho Power Co. to build a power project in Hells Canyon on the Snake River in Idaho and Oregon. The request was made by a group of organizations favoring public power development of Hells Canyon. The organizations said they intended to appeal the decision. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1048.)

SECURITY RISK ERROR

Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young Sept. 29 said an "error" in latest security risk statistics reduced the total of government firings and resignations for security reasons to 9,270, a drop of 40. Young said the error was made by the Civil Service Commission in tabulating figures from the Navy Department. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1099ff.)

GOVERNMENT WITNESSES

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover Oct. 3 said Communists and their sympathizers were making "a vicious and sustained attack to...discredit the judicial process" by criticizing use of informer witnesses. "It is through the efforts of confidential informants that we have been able to expose the Communist conspiracy..." he said. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 935ff.)

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower made the following recess appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

Herbert V. Prochnow of Illinois as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Oct. 3.

Mansfield D. Sprague of Connecticut, as General Counsel of Department of Defense; Oct. 3.

Ex-Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont., 1945-54) as Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Oct. 5.

Francis A. Cherry of Arkansas as member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; Oct. 5.



(Sept. 30-Oct. 6)

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Increase in Number of Federal Employees
- Religious Freedom Hearings Cancelled
- Senate Unit to Check Jury "Eavesdropping"
- Government Statistical Practices Studied
- Housing Hearing Held in New York City

Action

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

COMMITTEE -- Joint on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures.

ACTION -- Oct. 3 announced the federal government added 482 employees during August for the seventh consecutive monthly increase in civilian employment. The increase, all of which was laid to new civilian hiring by the armed services, raised over-all civilian employment to 2,385,077 persons. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), who made the announcement, said the Navy and Air Force reported a net civilian employment increase of 3,891, while the Army reported a net decline of 3,071. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1081.)

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Oct. 5 cancelled public hearings on freedom of religion. Chairman Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) said Subcommittee members decided they had held "a hearing in written form" by sending out a questionnaire on the subject. The Subcommittee Sept. 30 announced the hearings, scheduled to begin Oct. 3, would be postponed indefinitely to permit more time to analyze replies to its questionnaire.

A Subcommittee spokesman Oct. 1 said objections had been received that the hearings would unnecessarily open up scores between religious faiths and denominations and involve the Subcommittee in arguments unrelated to the basic issue of religious freedom.

JURY 'EAVESDROPPING'

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Special Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Oct. 5 ordered an inquiry on recordings made of jury deliberations at Wichita, Kan., as part of a study by the University of Chicago Law School.

Subcommittee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) said his group would "recommend whatever legislation... necessary to insure that anyone who so violates the sanctity of the jury room... will find himself in violation of the law." He said violation of the jury system would be "one of the greatest blows ever struck at the integrity of our judicial system."

Chicago University Professor Harry Kalven, director of the project, said the recordings had been made with prior consent and approval of the chief judge, the trial judge, and attorneys for all parties, including the United States District Attorney.

Hearings

BRIDGE INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- House Select Committee to Investigate the White County (Ill.) Bridge Commission.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the financial position of the Commission. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 612.)

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 5 -- The Committee in a closed hearing questioned ex-Rep. Roy Clippinger (R Ill., 1945-49), manager of the Bridge Commission; J. Madison Pomeroy, Commission chairman; and Mrs. Dorothy Brown, Clippinger's secretary.

The Committee Oct. 5 released a transcript of the hearing and a report by the Comptroller General on the Commission's activities. The report said that certain transactions between the Commission and the Carmi (Ill.) Times have been of "questionable propriety." The report said Clippinger was president of the Carmi Times and that he and two members of the Commission were stockholders in the publishing company.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic Report Statistics Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On government statistical practices.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 4 -- Study groups organized by the Federal Reserve Board at the Subcommittee's request presented recommendations.

A group on inventory statistics and the Survey of Consumer Finances proposed better procedures for collecting data and an expansion of reports to provide more and quicker information. Finer breakdowns among various sectors of the economy and more information on the physical volume of inventories, as well as their dollar value, also were proposed.

The study group said the Survey of Consumer Finances was "indispensable for an appraisal of the economic situation of households and for the understanding and prediction of consumers' behavior," but questioned the accuracy of the survey in some particulars and its value as a forecasting tool in others.

Oct. 5 -- The study group on general business expectations said it felt expectational statistics were valuable but should be developed further. It suggested improving the method of conducting private business surveys, outlined a program of private studies of data collected from the surveys. The group also recommended a government program of grants to private groups conducting such studies.

EXCISE TAX PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means Special Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On excise taxes.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 4 -- Dan T. Smith, special assistant to Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, said the Treasury Department would be "much concerned" over any changes in the excise system involving

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Oct. 10 Judiciary Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights Subcommittee -- Determine if existing patent system encourages inventors by assuring them adequate rewards.
- 17 Judiciary Narcotics Subcommittee -- Narcotics traffic in Texas, at Houston. Continues through Oct. 21 at San Antonio, Dallas, and Fort Worth.
- 17 Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee -- Freedom of speech and press. Continues through Oct. 28.
- 19 Small Business Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee -- New Jersey gasoline price war, at Newark, N.J.
- 24 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Merchant Marine Training Subcommittee -- Merchant Marine training and education, at Massachusetts Maritime Academy. Continues at Fort Schuyler, N.Y. Oct. 26; Kings Point, N.Y., Oct. 27, 28; Washington, D.C., Oct. 31.
- 24 Senate Agriculture and Forestry -- Federal farm programs at St. Paul, Minn. Continues at Worthington, Minn., Oct. 25; Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 26; Brookings, S.D., Oct. 27; Minot, S.D., Oct. 28; Pendleton, Ore., Oct. 31; Fresno, Calif., Nov. 2; Albuquerque, N.M., Nov. 4; Hutchinson, Kan., Nov. 7; Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 8, 9; Alexandria, La., Nov. 10; Macon, Ga., Nov. 12; Columbia, S.C., Nov. 14; Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 15; Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 18; Utica, N.Y., Nov. 19; Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.
- Nov 14 Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee -- Right of Assembly. Continues through Dec. 9.
- 14 Agriculture and Forestry Farmer Committee Subcommittee -- Alleged political manipulation of the farmers' committee program, at St. Louis. Continues Nov. 15.
- 14 Interior and Insular Affairs Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee -- Government timber sale policies, at Redding, Calif. Continues at Klamath Falls, Ore., Nov. 15; Medford, Ore., Nov. 16; Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 17; Eugene, Ore., Nov. 18; Portland, Ore., Nov. 21; Quinalt Indian Reservation, Wash., Nov. 22; Stevenson, Wash., Nov. 23; Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., Nov. 25; Seattle, Wash., Nov. 28.

- Nov 21 Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee -- McCarran-Walter Act changes.
- Jan 15 Public Works -- Consider authorizing power development of the Niagara River.
- 17 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Radio and television industry.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Oct. 10 Ways and Means Special Subcommittee -- Excise tax problems. Continues through Oct. 18.
- 11 Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee -- National housing at Newark, N.J. Continues at Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 13.
- 11 Interior and Insular Affairs Special Subcommittee -- Water distribution system leaks of the Southern San Joaquin (Calif.) Municipal Utility District, at Delano, Calif. Continues Oct. 12.
- 19 Merchant Marine and Fisheries -- Shipping industry labor problems, at Los Angeles. Continues Oct. 21.
- 24 Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee -- Government advisory groups.
- 31 Small Business -- Anti-price discrimination law administration. Continues through Nov. 4. Resumes Nov. 14.
- Nov 1 Government Operations Special Subcommittee -- Suppression of government information.

JOINT COMMITTEES

- Oct 17 Economic Report Economic Stabilization Subcommittee -- Automation. Continues through Oct. 28.
- Nov 7 Economic Report Economics Statistics Subcommittee -- Unemployment. Continues Nov. 8.
- 10 Economic Report Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee -- Foreign economic policy. Continues through Nov. 17.
- 18 Economic Report Low-Income Families Subcommittee -- Low-income families. Continues through Nov. 23.
- Dec 5 Economic Report Tax Policy Subcommittee -- Tax Policy. Continues through Dec. 16.

a loss of federal revenues "under the present budget situation." He said many suggestions had been advanced for exemptions of particular items from excise taxes but "these invariably have an adverse effect on the revenues and...are as serious as reduction in rates."

Smith said the Treasury was wary of the "dangers of attempting to deal individually with problems" growing out of administration of excise tax laws without carefully viewing them as part of the whole tax picture.

Oct. 5 -- Smith said the Treasury had no plans to

recommend any tax relief until the "facts and figures" of the 1957 budget were available." He said that the need to stimulate business, which was one basis for tax cuts in 1954, no longer existed.

Oct. 6 -- Smith said it would cost the government too much money to switch from the current practice of selling tax stamps in advance to a deferred collection of excise taxes on liquor and tobacco. He said collections currently average about \$12 million a day, and a lag from deferring payments would total about \$540 million.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD VOTE CORRECTIONS

From Jan. 6 through Aug. 1 issues of the Congressional Record have listed the following corrections in official reports of the outcome of roll-call votes.

The Congressional Record roll-call corrections in the list immediately below were inserted in the Record too late for CQ to include on current Weekly Report vote charts: Weekly Report pages where these votes may be found are indicated so that you may bring your Report file into conformity with the Record.

The list is subdivided into "Vote Changes" and "Stand or Announcement Changes." The former involve adjustment of the Yea and Nays in the breakdown on the CQ roll-call charts -- the latter do not affect the breakdown.

TO CORRECT YOUR WEEKLY REPORT

		Vote Changes			
CQ Roll Call No.	WR Page No.	Member and State	Correct Vote	Wrong Vote	Cong. Rec. Page
9	150	Neely (D W. Va.)	Y	AY	1237
15	311	Radwan (R N.Y.)	Y	GP	9554
17	310	Younger (R Calif.)	N	GP	5821
21	340	Cannon (D Mo.)	N	Y	3709
21	341	Fulton (R Pa.)	N	AY	7714
34	548	Sheppard (D Calif.)	Y	A	5387
34	549	McMillan (D S.C.)	Y	A	5839
37	619	Clark (D Pa.)	Y	GP	6315
41	689	Dawson (R Utah)	Y	A	6649
49	757	James (R Pa.)	A	Y	7942
61	862	Shelley (D Calif.)	Y	GP	9065
69	932	Holifield (D Calif.)	Y	GP	11023
Stand or Announcement Changes					
3	105	Derounian (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	913
3	105	Bolton, O.P. (R Ohio)	AY	GP	924
3	105	Fulton (R Pa.)	AY	A	7714
4	149	Bolton, F.P. (R Ohio)	AY	A	1400
4	148	Rogers (D Fla.)	AY	A	A971
5	172	Schwengel (R Iowa)	AY	GP	A1084
6	173	Wainwright (R N.Y.)	AY	A	1508
7	173	Wainwright (R N.Y.)	AN	A	1508
8	173	Wainwright (R N.Y.)	AY	A	1508
13	227	Gary (D Va.)	PY	GP	1990

13	227	Tuck (D Va.)	PN	GP	1990
14	254	Hays (D Ark.)	AY	GP	2216
14	255	Canfield (R N.J.)	AY	GP	2228
17	310	Ford (R Mich.)	AN	GP	A5862
30	549	Westland (R Wash.)	AY	GP	A3287
32	549	Westland (R Wash.)	AN	A	A3288
44	720	Ford (R Mich.)	AY	GP	A5862
46	756	Rogers (D Fla.)	AY	GP	A4646

RECORD CORRECTIONS ALREADY MADE BY CQ

The Congressional Record corrections listed below were made by CQ before its voting charts were published. They are included here only as a service to those who check the Congressional Record for corrections and seeming discrepancies.

		Vote Changes			
1	17	Reuss (D Wis.)	Rayburn	A	100
1	16	Selden (D Ala.)	Rayburn	A	100
2	105	Dempsey (D N.M.)	Y	A	571
9	198	Robison (R Ky.)	N	Not listed	1613
9	199	Bonner (D N.C.)	N	Not listed	1974
20	341	Reece (R Tenn.)	Y	GP	3469
21	340	McDowell (D Del.)	A	Y	3500
31	548	Wilson (R Ind.)	Y	GP	5195
35	619	Abbitt (D Va.)	N	GP	6076
35	618	Lankford (D Md.)	Y	GP	6076
55	794	Passman (D La.)	Y	GP	8140
56	795	Cole (R N.Y.)	Y	N	8212
Stand or Announcement Changes					
3	105	Wainwright (R N.Y.)	AY	A	681
3	104	Denton (D Ind.)	AY	GP	695
5	173	Bolton, O.P. (R Ohio)	AY	GP	A935
15	310	Fascell (D Fla.)	AY	GP	2914
41	688	Heselton (R Mass.)	AY	A	A4127
42	688	Fascell (D Fla.)	AY	A	6730
42	688	Hale (R Maine)	AY	GP	6754
46	756	Roosevelt (D Calif.)	AY	GP	7593
51	756	Harvey (R Ind.)	AY	GP	7795
52	795	Wainwright (R N.Y.)	AY	GP	7942
54	795	Davis (D Tenn.)	AY	GP	8145
61	863	Keating (R N.Y.)	AN	GP	8978
64	895	Anfuso (D N.Y.)	AY	GP	A5165
83	967	Potter (R Mich.)	PN	PY	10679

KEY

Symbols used in these (Congressional Record) corrections:

Y -- Yea	AY -- Announced for
N -- Nay	PY -- Paired for
A -- Absent	PN -- Paired Against
GP -- General Pair	

In correcting CQ vote charts, see key on chart for appropriate CQ symbols.



Capitol Quotes

EISENHOWER'S HEALTH -- "The world's prayers for the recovery of President Eisenhower emphasize the frailty of man's life and the uncertainty of great political undertakings...the Presidency has grown...to an incredibly overpowering...position of worldwide significance...This should be the time to consider ways and means of easing some of the strains placed upon the President...Our Vice-President can become an Assistant President if we choose to make him such. We may be able to increase the numbers of Vice-Presidents for these purposes, placing some Cabinet responsibilities in their hands." -- Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio) October newsletter.

"Even though many of his Administration's policies have been enunciated and are clearly defined, Ike's presence is needed to make major decisions... It would be less than realistic to pretend the Eisenhower illness will not have a major impact on the 1956 elections...it underscores the constantly vacillating state of policies." -- Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) Oct 6 release.

"In this present lamentable and trying situation...Vice President Nixon is acting with wisdom, modesty, and restraint. But the fact remains that he is forced to move in a sort of Constitutional no-man's land...Prudence strongly suggests...that we have here a problem for which some more adequate provision ought to be made...A minimum safeguard would seem to be authority for the Vice President, in case of a clear instance of Presidential 'inability,' to convene Congress to enable it to provide for transfer of Executive authority." -- Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) Oct. 5 release.

"We all have a tendency to take too lightly the tremendous burden that is his...all of us depend upon the President to provide the central point of our country for the four years in which he occupies the White House...Whether we are for or against the President, we at least know where he stands on things and we have planned our lives for the remainder of his tenure by those known standards which he had displayed." -- Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) Oct. 3 newsletter.

"Mr. Eisenhower always has been a team player in running our national and international affairs...we can be sure his policies and our affairs of state will continue to function smoothly...during the President's convalescence with the team organization he has set up." -- Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) Oct. 6 newsletter.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- "I believe the Social Security Act...now over 20 years old...must be improved...we must help older people help themselves. We must seek to foster a social environment in which the growing number of men and women who have passed the meridian of life may enjoy the greatest possible measure of good health, self realization, and independence...and in which their productive capacities can be utilized." -- Rep. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.) Oct 6 newsletter.

FARM PROGRAM -- "Brother Benson has now discovered...great disappointment in the farm belt over the sag in agricultural prices, but he now says that he is going to suggest to Congress...a plan of action that will undo what he has already done. I don't look to see this plan mean much, for he says...he will hold fast to his sliding scale supports and his acreage cut.... What will be the effect of Mr. Benson's half-thought-out-plan? It will mean simply that there will be fewer Republicans in the next Congress than there are now.... This situation will not be changed unless a special session of Congress is called, the law changed, and Mr. Benson invited to retire. I can see no likelihood of any of these things being done." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) Oct. 6 release.

"Any statement to the effect that the farm programs of this nation are bankrupting the nation, just (does) not coincide with the facts. The truth is that the losses in some portions of the farm program...do not amount to a thimbleful when compared with the vast subsidies that have gone to industry in this country for years before the farmer was thought of...new problems are created by new discoveries and new advances...but none of these problems, especially the farm problems, can be settled by destroying the American farmer..." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.) Sept. 30 newsletter.

INTERNATIONAL 'WEANING' -- "Some folks think it is time for good old Mother U.S.A. to start weaning on an international scale - to boot some of her adopted children off the gravy train...several countries still receiving our financial aid are actually booming...Americans visiting overseas return with firsthand reports of this new prosperity...they bring back more objective reports than the government receives from many of its employees stationed in foreign fields...I'm not advocating a complete shut-down on Foreign Aid...Let us strive to put them on their own feet..." -- Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.) Sept. 26 newsletter.



The Week in Congress

President's Health President Eisenhower continued his recovery from the "moderate" heart attack of two weeks ago. Daily medical bulletins described his progress as "satisfactory." With the end of the "critical" period at hand, the President -- and the nation -- looked forward to his increased participation in government. Meanwhile, amid mounting speculation over the President's future plans, state Republican leaders began talking of "favorite son" delegations to the GOP national convention. They hoped to enhance their bargaining position should the President not seek re-election.

Defense Millions

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey still hopes the Defense Department can prune its spending, help balance the fiscal 1956 budget. But Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson estimates military spending may even top budget estimates, although he promised the Pentagon would try to reduce waste and eliminate unessential expenses. Two Senators had their own ideas on how savings could be accomplished. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said \$5 billion could be saved through "true unification" of the various services. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) thought releasing older men from the services would result in an appreciable monetary saving because their dependents wouldn't have to be supported by the government.

Excise Exercise

Excise tax administration came under the scrutiny of a special House subcommittee. A Treasury Department spokesman appeared for three consecutive days, said the Department would be "much concerned" over any administrative change which might involve a revenue loss. The Treasury was "wary," he said, of even looking at the administrative problems without viewing it as part of the revenue picture.

Religious Freedom

A Senate subcommittee cancelled hearings on religious freedom after objections were received from various religious faiths. Reasoned the objectors: The hearings might provoke too much controversy among the faiths. Subcommittee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) said questionnaires sent on the subject would be studied; the results used in place of hearings to determine sentiment.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

Sweet Harmony

Bipartisan spirit smoothed out most of the bumps in the road Congress traveled in 1955 -- a harmonious year by contrast with 1954. But will the shock absorbers stand up to the strain of election-year politics? During the 1955 session Republican and Democratic majorities agreed on nearly two of every three roll-call votes, Senators found common ground on nine of every 10 foreign policy votes. Discord was loudest on major roll calls, bipartisan agreement prevailing on only four of the year's 16 headline votes.

Legion Split

A major policy split within the nation's largest veterans' organization is causing plenty of internal fireworks, but officials hope the schism will not sap the group's lobbying and political strength in 1956. The group in question is the American Legion, and the internal dispute concerns the Legion's official censure of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Top Legionnaires admit the fight could shake Legion solidarity. They hope, however, to settle the dispute within top policy echelons, before it spills over to set the rank and file squabbling.

Stronger Teamwork

State teamwork grew stronger in the Senate during 1955. Delegations split on only about one of every six roll-call votes, compared to about one of four in recent years. Party allegiance continued to exert great force, although less than in the past. Mixed delegations -- composed of one Republican, one Democrat -- disagreed far more often than one-party teams. In mixed delegations, the Republican opposed the Democrat more than one-third of the time. Solid Republican and solid Democratic teams split on only about one of every nine votes.